

BERNSTORFF MAY GET HIS PASSPORTS

CAUGHT IN A TRAP WITH VON
IGEL'S PAPERS—NO DOUBT
ABOUT ACTIVITIES.

GERMANY WILL NOT GIVE UP SUBMARINE WARFARE

Can Go No Further in Concessions to
U. S. Is Official Statement—
Anxious to Retain American Good
Will—Confident Way Can Be Found
to Encompass Both Aims.

Washington. — Ambassador von
Bernstorff has been caught in a trap
from which he cannot escape if Wash-
ington's interpretation of the last few
days' developments be correct. Wash-
ington has come to the conclusion
that the German embassy faces the
necessity of admitting improper ac-
tivities or having the fact proved
against it. Whether Count von Bern-
storff can show Washington is wrong
remains to be seen.

Papers taken from the offices of
Wolfe von Igel, former secretary of
Capt. von Popen, and himself ac-
credited to the embassy, form the prin-
cipal basis of this belief. The con-
fession of Horst von der Goltz, the
alleged spy recently returned by the
courts from London, and a copy of
which is in possession of the authori-
ties, forms another important ele-
ment. The documents seized in von
Igel's office constitute a mass of tes-
timony, which if acknowledged as
official will result in the ambassador's
immediate dismissal, and if denied
might result in a prosecution for con-
spiracy.

Can't Give In.

Berlin.—Germany can go no further
in her submarine concessions to the
United States, says Admiral von Holt-
endorff, chief of the German admir-
alty staff in an interview just given
to the public.

"But remember," said this high of-
ficial, during the interview, "we have
no desire to break with the United
States. That would be insanity. We
shall not bring that about despite our
desire to punish our enemies with a
vigorous submarine warfare."

Tuning Up Navy.

Boston. — Thirty warships which
have been lying in Boston harbor in
need of certain incidental repairs and
awaiting the employment of civilian
workmen are being put in first class
repair by the mechanics of the navy
department. In themselves they are
not a particularly formidable branch
of our fighting ships, but this action
indicates that similar steps will be
taken at all other ports where ves-
sels of our navy have been laid up.

Address to Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson told
congress, assembled in joint session
shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday af-
ternoon, he had given irrevocable no-
tification to Germany that the United
States will break off diplomatic rela-
tions if her illegal submarine cam-
paign is continued.

A note, America's last word, prac-
tically an ultimatum and demanding an
immediate reply, presumably was in
the Berlin foreign office as the presi-
dent was speaking. It was dispatched
Tuesday night, in accordance with the
president's plan to have it before the
German government at the same mo-
ment he was addressing the American
congress.

When he concluded with expression
of hope that Germany would so act as
to avert a regrettable break with Amer-
ica the assembly broke into cheers.

The president spoke as follows:

"A situation has arisen in the for-
eign relations of the country of which
it is my plain duty to inform you very
frankly.

"It will be recalled that in Febru-
ary, 1915, the Imperial German govern-
ment announced its intention to treat
the waters surrounding Great Britain
and Ireland as embraced within the
seat of war, and destroy all merchant
ships owned by its enemies that might
be found within any part of that por-
tion of the high seas, and that it
warned all vessels, of neutral as well
as of belligerent ownership, to keep
out of the waters it had thus pre-
scribed, or else enter them at their
peril.

"The government of the United
States earnestly protested. It took
the position that such a policy could

not be pursued without the practical
certainty of gross and palpable viola-
tions of the law of nations, particu-
larly if submarine craft were to be
employed as its instruments, inasmuch
as the rules prescribed by that law,
rules founded upon principles of hu-
manity and established for the pro-
tection of the lives of noncombatants
at sea, could not in the nature of the
case be observed by such vessels.

Bases Protest on Natural Rights.

"It based its protest on the ground
that persons of neutral nationality
and vessels of neutral ownership would
be exposed to extreme and intolerable
risks, and that no right to close any
part of the high seas against their use
or expose them to such risks could
lawfully be asserted by any belliger-
ent government. The law of nations in
these matters, upon which the govern-
ment of the United States based its
protest, is not of recent origin or
founded upon merely arbitrary prin-
ciples set up by convention.

"It is based, on the contrary, upon
manifest and imperative principles of
humanity, and has long been estab-
lished with the approval and by the
express assent of all civilized nations.
"Notwithstanding the earnest protest
of our government, the Imperial
German government at once proceed-
ed to carry out the policy it had an-
nounced.

"It expressed the hope that the dan-
gers involved, at any rate the dangers
to neutral vessels, would be reduced
to a minimum by the instructions
which it had issued to its submarine
commanders, and assured the govern-
ment of the United States that it
would take every possible precaution
both to respect the rights of neutrals
and to safeguard the lives of noncom-
batants.

"What has actually happened in the
year which has since elapsed has
shown that those hopes were not jus-
tified, these assurances insusceptible
of being fulfilled. In pursuance of
the policy of submarine warfare
against the commerce of its adver-
saries thus announced and entered
upon by the Imperial German govern-
ment in despite of the solemn protest
of this government, the commanders
of German undersea vessels have at-
tacked merchant ships with greater
and greater activity, not only upon
the high seas surrounding Great Britain
and Ireland, but wherever they could
encounter them, in a way that has
grown more and more ruthless, more
and more indiscriminate as the months
have gone by, less and less observant
of restraints of any kind; and have
delivered their attacks without com-
punction against vessels of every na-
tionality and bound upon every sort of
errand.

Neutral Vessels Destroyed.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even
vessels of neutral ownership bound
from neutral port to neutral port, have
been destroyed along with vessels of
belligerent ownership in constantly in-
creasing numbers. Sometimes the
merchantman attacked has been
warned and summoned to surrender
before being fired upon or torpedoed;
sometimes passengers or crews have
been vouchsafed the poor security of
being allowed to take to the ship's
boats before she was sent to the bot-
tom.

"But again and again no warning
has been given, no escape even to the
ship's boats allowed to those on board.
What this government foresaw must
happen has happened. Tragedy has
followed tragedy on the seas in such
fashion, with such attendant circum-
stances, as to make it grossly evident
that warfare of such a sort, if warfare
it be, cannot be carried on without the
most palpable violation of the dictates
alike of right and humanity. What-
ever the disposition and intention of
the Imperial German government, it
has manifestly proved impossible for it
to keep such methods of attack upon
the commerce of its enemies within
the bounds set by either the reason or
the heart of mankind.

"In February of the present year the
Imperial German government informed
this government and the other neutral
governments of the world that it had
reason to believe that the government
of Great Britain had armed all mer-
chant vessels of British ownership and
had given them secret orders to attack
any submarine of the enemy they
might encounter upon the seas and
that the Imperial German government
felt justified in the circumstances in
treating all armed merchantmen of
belligerent ownership as auxiliary ves-
sels of war, which it would have the
right to destroy without warning.

"The law of nations has long recog-
nized the right of merchantmen to
carry arms for protection, to use them
to repel attack though to use them in
such circumstances at their own risk;
but the Imperial German government
claimed the right to set these under-
standings aside in circumstances
which it deemed extraordinary. Even
the terms in which it announced its
purpose thus still further to relax the
restraints it had previously professed
its willingness and desire to put upon
the operations of its submarines car-
ried the plain implication that at least

vessels which were not armed would
still be exempt from destruction with-
out warning and that personal safety
would be accorded their passengers
and crews; but even that limitation,
if it was ever practicable to observe
it, has in fact constituted no check at
all upon the destruction of ships of
every sort.

"Again and again the Imperial Ger-
man government has given this gov-
ernment its solemn assurances that at
least passenger ships would not be
thus dealt with, and yet it has again
and again permitted its undersea com-
manders to disregard those assurances
with entire impunity. Great liners like
the Lusitania and the Arabic and more
ferry boats like the Sussex have been
attacked without a moment's warning,
sometimes before they had even be-
come aware that they were in the pre-
sence of an armed vessel of the enemy
and the lives of noncombatant pas-
sengers and crew have been sacrificed
wholesale in a manner which the gov-
ernment of the United States cannot
but regard as wanton and without the
slightest color of justification. No
limit of any kind has in fact been set
to the indiscriminate pursuit and de-
struction of merchantmen of all kinds
and nationalities within the waters,
constantly extending in area, where
these operations have been carried on;
and the roll of Americans who have
lost their lives on ships thus attacked
and destroyed has grown month by
month until the ominous toll has
mounted into the hundreds.

U. S. Government Has Been Patient.

"Recent events make the conclusion
inevitable that it is only one instance,
even though it be one of the most ex-
treme and distressing instances, of
the spirit and method of warfare
which the Imperial German govern-
ment has mistakenly adopted, and
which from the first exposed that gov-
ernment to the reproach of thrusting
all neutral rights aside in pursuit of
its immediate objects.

"The government of the United
States has been very patient. At every
stage of this distressing experience of
tragedy after tragedy, in which its
own citizens were involved, it has
sought to be restrained from any ex-
treme course of action or of protest by
a thoughtful consideration of the ex-
traordinary circumstances of this un-
precedented war, and actuated in all
that is said or did by the sentiments
of genuine friendship, which the peo-
ple of the United States have always
entertained, and continue to entertain,
towards the German nation. It has,
of course, accepted the successive ex-
planations and assurances of the Im-
perial German government, as given in
entire sincerity and good faith, and
has hoped, even against hope, that it
would prove to be possible for the Ger-
man government so to order and con-
trol the acts of its naval commanders
as to square its policy with the prin-
ciples of humanity as embodied in the
laws of nations. It has been willing to
wait until the significance of the acts
became absolutely unmistakable and
susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been
reached. The facts are susceptible of
but one interpretation. The Imperial
German government has been unable
to put any limits or restraints upon its
warfare against either freight or pas-
senger ships. It has therefore become
painfully evident that the position
which this government took at the
very outset is inevitable, namely, that
the use of the submarines for the de-
struction of an enemy's commerce is
of necessity because of the very charac-
ter of the vessels employed and the
very method of attack which their em-
ployment of course involves, incom-
patible with the principles of humanity
the long established and incontroverti-
ble rights of neutrals and the sacred
immunities of noncombatants.

"I have deemed it my duty there-
fore, to say to the Imperial German
government that if it is still its purpose
to prosecute relentless and indiscrimi-
nate warfare against vessels of com-
merce by the use of submarines, not-
withstanding the now demonstrated
impossibility of conducting that war-
fare in accordance with what the gov-
ernment of the United States must
consider the sacred and indisputable
rules of international law and the un-
iversally recognized dictates of hu-
manity, the government of the United
States is at last forced to the con-
clusion that there is but one course
it can pursue; and that unless the Im-
perial government should now imme-
diately declare and effect an abandon-
ment of its present methods of war-
fare against passenger and freight ves-
sels, this government can have no
choice but to sever diplomatic rela-
tions with the government of the Ger-
man empire altogether.

"I have taken it, and taken it in the
confidence that it will meet with your
approval and support. All sober-
minded men must unite in hoping that
the Imperial German government, which
has in other circumstances stood as
the champion of all that we
are now contending for in the interest
of humanity, may recognize the jus-
tice of our demands and meet them in
the spirit in which they are made."

Demonstrations Compared.

"You mustn't neglect your studies
for athletics."
"That's what father says," replied
the young man. "But father never
gets up and cheers when he hears me
quoting Latin the way he does when
he sees me playing football."—Wash-
ington Star.

That's Enough.

"What would you do if you had a
million dollars?"
"Oh, I don't know. Sit around and
watch my wife spend it, I suppose."

U. S. SOLDIERS TO STAY IN MEXICO

SECRETARY BAKER ANNOUNCES
FOR REDISPOSITION OF
TROOPS.

TO SAFEGUARD BORDER TOWNS

Carranza Men to Be Withdrawn from
Friction Points—Plan Proposed
By Funston, Concurred in
By Scott.

Washington.—The troops of the
American expeditionary force will re-
main in Mexico.

Secretary of War Baker in a for-
mal announcement, said that Presi-
dent Wilson had approved a plan for
redistribution of the American troops
in Mexico.

Behind his statement there was a
plain intimation that the Washing-
ton government had determined to
maintain a military status quo be-
yond the border until the Mexican
de facto government had demon-
strated its ability to capture or crush
Villa and his adherents and prevent
repetition of the Columbus, N. M.,
raid.

In the interim, it is understood, the
American troops will be so placed
as to safeguard the border towns by
virtually policing the area south of
the line where Gen. Carranza has
been heretofore unable to check the
bandit operations.

A news dispatch from El Paso says
that to avoid the danger of clashes
with American troops, Gen. Herrera
and other Carranza commanders are
withdrawing their forces from Parral
and Guerrero districts and are taking
them in the direction of Chihuahua
City. Gen. Herrera stated he wanted
to give Gen. Pershing a free hand in
the district where he was located.

Secretary Baker announces the ap-
proval of the redistribution plan after
consulting with the president over a
joint report submitted by Maj. Gen.
Funston and Maj. Gen. Scott, chief
of staff, in conference on the border.
The plan was proposed by Gen. Fun-
ston and concurred in by Gen. Scott.

ONCE OFFICE BOY, AT 47 HE NOW GETS \$125,000 A YEAR

Thomas E. Wilson, President of New
York Packing Firm, Will Have Ju-
risdiction Over 12,000 Workers.

New York, N. Y.—From an office
boy to the job of president of Sulz-
berger & Sons, a New York and Chi-
cago meat-packing corporation, at a
salary of \$125,000 a year, is the gamut
run by Thomas E. Wilson, who will
also get a percentage on business
done which will run at least \$125,000
additional.

Wilson will have jurisdiction over
some 12,000 employees. He is 47 years
old and entered the meat-packing busi-
ness after attending the public schools
in Chicago.

GOOD ROADS BILL BLOCKED

\$75,000,000 Congressional Measure Is
Considered Dead at Least for
the Present Session.

Washington, D. C.—After three
days' debate on the Bankhead good
roads bill, the senate adjourned with-
out reaching a vote, and under the
recently adopted legislative program
the measure now will be displaced by
the rural credit bill. This is gener-
ally regarded as meaning that there
will be no roads legislation at this
session.

Senator Bankhead's bill would ap-
propriate \$75,000,000 during the next
five years, to be used with an equal
amount contributed by the states, for
road building.

DANISH WINE SHIP IS SEIZED

German Cruiser Takes Into Swine-
munde Vessel Bound From
Bordeaux to Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—The Danish
steamer Eabjerg, bound from Bor-
deaux for Copenhagen with a cargo of
wine, has been seized by a German
cruiser in the Cattegat and taken to
Swinemunde.

Citizens for Camp.

Washington.—War department re-
ports indicate that attendance at the
army instruction camps for civilians
this summer will approximate 28,000.

Farmer Captures 8 Cub Wolves.

Sterling, Ill.—Joseph Patterson cap-
tured eight cub wolves on his farm,
the mother getting away after resist-
ing an attack with a club.

Bond-Jumper Caught.

Wichita, Kan.—An oil promoter giv-
ing the name of Joseph Barnes, was
arrested by Police Chief Hay. Barnes
is said to be wanted by the Canadian
government in Alberta for jumping a
\$20,000 bond.

Ranger Killed.

Visalia, Cal.—Charles V. Blossom,
for 30 years chief forest ranger in the
Sierra National Forest, and Wenden
Menefer, were instantly killed when
near here when an automobile driven
by Blossom overturned.

VILLA DECLARED OFFICIALLY ALIVE

NOTHING TO INDICATE BANDIT
WAS BURIED ON BORJAH
RANCH.

SCOTT AND FUNSTON CONFER

Neither Knows When Americans Will
Be Recalled—Carranza Willing
to Grant Use of Railroads if
U. S. Will Leave.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Gabriel Gavi-
ra, Carranza commander at Juarez, re-
ceived a message saying that Gen.
Jose Cavazos had arrived in Cusi-
huirachic with the report that, after
exhuming several bodies in an old
hacienda burying ground at Fran-
cisco Borjah, he had been unable to
identify any as that of Villa.

He said there was nothing there
to indicate that Villa was buried at
the Francisco Borjah ranch. The
Villista Colonel, to whom the prom-
ise of amnesty for locating the body
of Villa was offered, was shot, the
report says.

Scott and Funston Confer.

San Antonio, Tex.—Maj. Gen. Hugh
L. Scott, chief of staff of the United
States army, and Maj. Gen. Funston,
in charge of the operations along
the border and in Mexico, personally
discussed the problems that have
grown out of the punitive expedition
in pursuit of Francisco Villa.

Gen. Scott professed not to know
whether the American troops were
to be recalled without having cap-
tured Villa. He was sent here by
Secretary of War Baker to discuss the
situation in detail with Gen. Funston
and to make to the secretary a per-
sonal report. Gen. Scott does not
intend going to El Paso or Columbus.

To Use R. R. to Get Out.

El Paso, Tex.—It was stated unof-
ficially in Juarez that Gen. Carranza
would, in all probability, place the
Mexican railroads at the disposal of
Gen. Pershing if the expeditionary
forces should be withdrawn.

AMERICAN GUNNERS SUPERIOR

Naval Marksmen Set Record for Dis-
tance and Accuracy—Hits Made
With Big Guns.

New York.—The American gunner
on Uncle Sam's battleships has again
shown that he is the peer of any
marksman in Europe. It was learned
at the New York navy yards that
the Atlantic fleet, which was recently
engaged in maneuvers at Guatanamo,
set a new mark while there for long
range target practice, both in distance
and accuracy.

The records were made with guns
of both the 14 and 17-inch sizes.

Alkaloid Plant Explosion.

Chicago.—An explosion wrecked
two floors of the Abbott Alkaloid
Co.'s factory here and rocked build-
ings within a radius of half a mile.

No High Boots for Berlin.

Berlin.—The German military au-
thorities, who have just banned the
wide skirts, now announce that waste
of leather in high boots for women
must also cease.

Tinplate Employees Get Increase.

Pittsburg.—The McKeesport Tin-
plate Co. announces that a 10 per-
cent increase in wages has been
granted to 700 skilled employees.

Slayer Gets 35 Years.

Chicago.—Daniel Riley, 19 years
old, was sentenced to 35 years' im-
prisonment by a criminal court jury
for the murder of John Mozier, shot
to death during a robbery in his sal-
oon.

School Superintendent Resigns.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. A. Whiteford,
for the last 12 years superintendent
of schools here, has resigned. Ver-
non G. Mays was elected to succeed
him.

Westinghouse Men Strike.

Pittsburg.—Two thousand men em-
ployed in the East Pittsburg plant
of the Westinghouse Electric and
Manufacturing Co. walked out to en-
force their demands for an eight-
hour day and an increase in wages.

Spooks at Convention.

Chicago.—Spirit mediums passed
messages from spooks to mortals here
during the eighteenth meeting of the
annual convention of the Illinois
State Spiritualists Associations. The
meeting, well sprinkled with talks
from astral planes, will last five
days.

Lone Bandit Robs Train.

Angola, La.—A lone bandit held
up a passenger train on the Louisi-
ana, Red River & Navigation Rail-
road near here, shot the express
messenger and escaped with money
and jewelry valued at several thou-
sands of dollars.

Fireman Killed, Engineer Hurt.

Stewartsville, Mo.—Charles Cook,
fireman, was killed and H. W. An-
derson, engineer, scalded and bruised
when the engine boiler blew out one
mile east of here.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water
before breakfast to wash
out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to
live well, eat well, digest well, work
well, sleep well, look well. What a
glorious condition to attain, and yet
how very easy it is if one will only
adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel
dull and heavy when they arise, split-
ting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul
tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach,
can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy
by opening the sluices of the system
each morning and flushing out the
whole of the internal poisonous stag-
nant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or
well, should, each morning, before
breakfast, drink a glass of real hot
water with a teaspoonful of limestone
phosphate in it to wash from the
stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the
previous day's indigestible waste, sour
bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleans-
ing, sweetening and purifying the en-
tire alimentary tract before putting
more food into the stomach. The ac-
tion of hot water and limestone phos-
phate on an empty stomach is wonder-
fully invigorating. It cleans out all the
sour fermentations, gases, waste and
acidity and gives one a splendid ap-
petite for breakfast. While you are
enjoying your breakfast the water and
phosphate is quietly extracting a large
volume of water from the blood and
getting ready for a thorough flushing
of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bor-
tered with constipation, bilious spells,
stomach trouble, rheumatism; others
who have sallow skins, blood disor-
ders and sickly complexions are urged
to get a quarter pound of limestone
phosphate from any store that handles
drugs which will cost very little, but
is sufficient to make anyone a pro-
nounced crank on the subject of in-
ternal sanitation.—Adv.

The cheeky individual may get
there, but generally at the expense of
someone's good opinion."

COVETED BY ALL

but possessed by few—a beautiful
head of hair. If yours is streaked with
gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can re-
store it to its former beauty and lus-
ter by using "La Creole" Hair Dress-
ing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Early Words.

Mrs. Styles—My children began
studying French very young.
Mrs. Myles—Is that so? Let me see,
what is "goo-goo" in French?

SPEAKS UP FOR CANADA

And No Wonder—Renting His
Land He Made \$8.50
Per Acre.

So many Americans now have per-
sonal knowledge of Canada that false
reports concerning this country are
being continually corrected by Amer-
icans themselves who know the facts,
and who are too fair-minded to let a
false statement go unchallenged. A
case in point arises out of a statement
supposed to be made by a resident of
Alberta, and published recently in the
Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, in
which the condition of settlers in this
country was painted in a very bad
way indeed. The writer of this at-
tack on Canada refused to let his
name be known, so it can be taken
for what it is worth, but Mr. S. L.
Wallace, of N 4723 Crestline, Spokane,
who lived for some years in Western
Canada, came to the defense of the
country in the following letter which
was published in the Spokesman-Review
of February 11, 1918:—

"To the Editor of the Spokesman-Review:
"In Sunday's Spokesman-Review was
a letter from a man in Alberta to the
chamber of commerce, asking that
something be done to keep Americans
from going to Canada, and saying that
that government was run by the rail-
roads, banks and manufacturers; that
once a man got there he never could
get away. Had this man published
that letter over his own signature
there is no doubt but he could get out
of Canada.

No country will do as much to help
a man to get on his feet, if he tries to
help himself, as Canada. I know of
the government helping people to pro-
visions, feed, seed grain and fuel, and
charging only cost of delivery to the
nearest town and 6 per cent. What
more could a man ask?

I lived five years in Southern Sas-
katchewan and earned a patent to 320
acres of as good land as I ever saw.
I have raised over 50 bushels of oats
on sod, 40 bushels of wheat, and 20
of flax to the acre. Until I lost my
health I never was better satisfied any-
where. I had my land rented this last
year for one-third. It brought me al-
most \$8.50 per acre, or \$1,143.91 for
135 acres.

This man says he loves the land his
fathers died for. So do I, and I love
the land that gave me my home.

"S. L. WALLACE."

N4723 Crestline, Spokane.—Advertise-
ment.

Domestic tragedies generally origi-
nate within rather than without the
home environment.